

CHARGES AGAINST JAILORS NOT SUSTAINED BY JUSTICE.

J. P. Donaldson Dismisses Information Against Cunningham and Hough After Long Hearing.

BERTHA PRICE IS PROSECUTED.

But Testimony Given in Her Behalf Did Not Appeal to Justice and He Turned Prisoners Loose—Jail Investigation to Go On.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—In a hearing before Justice of the Peace J. P. Donaldson at Hopwood which lasted four hours last night and was attended by a crowd which took up every available inch of floor space, William Cunningham, turnkey at the County Jail and Charles Hough, implicated with him in the charges preferred by Bertha Price, were discharged from custody.

Cunningham faced charges of furnishing liquor to minors in the jail, while Hough faced the same charge, in addition to more serious offenses, one of which was the paternity of Bertha Price's child.

Hattie and Emma Gordon, who were in jail at the same time as the Price woman, were the principal witnesses for the prosecution. These two girls, it is said, signed three sets of affidavits. All three were conflicting, according to the testimony.

The principal testimony, developed at the hearing, which was frequently interrupted, once by a dog fight and a second time when Officer C. W. Betts chasing some small boys out of the room without apparently diminishing the size of the crowd, was that Bertha Price's condition was due to indiscretions previous to her admission to the jail.

Dr. S. H. Baum testified to having examined the Price woman and also told of a throat gargle being used in the jail which bore a resemblance to whiskey but was composed of chloride of potash, chloride of iron and water.

A great mass of testimony was taken on both sides, much of which had little bearing on the real case at issue. Attorney D. W. Henderson conducted the prosecution and asked that the men be held for court. Attorneys D. M. Hertzog and W. C. McKean represented the defendants while Lee Smith appeared in the interest of Sheriff Johns.

There was a warm argument over the affidavits of the "Gordon" girls. Their first affidavit was that liquor had been furnished the women prisoners by Cunningham and Hough. Then the girls were taken to Sheriff Johns' office and swore the other way. A third affidavit denied the truth of their affidavit made before the Sheriff.

When asked if they were offered anything for furnishing Brownfield and Johns with an affidavit, they said they were promised an automobile ride.

The night after they made the affidavit, the girls testified that they were in Uniontown and saw "them" not mentioning any names, come by in an automobile. They were then taken back home in the machine.

The outcome of the hearing before Justice Donaldson will not interfere with the investigation the court will make into the charges against the management of the jail. This will be prosecuted with vigor and attorneys Henderson and McDonald are already working on the matter.

UNEQUAL SHIPPING RATES.

Allegheny Valley Association Holds Annual Meeting and Elects Officers.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Allegheny Valley Coal Operators' Association was held at the Seventh Avenue hotel, Pittsburgh, last night. Several addresses were made in which the subject of the unequal rates for coal shipments between West Virginia fields and the Great Lakes and Pittsburgh fields and the Great Lakes was discussed. Strong opposition to the rates now in effect developed.

The consideration of rates at last night's meeting is a preliminary step to action to be taken when the operators meet in this city on February 2. The following officers were elected for the coming year: J. H. C. P. McCaffrey, of East Brady, President; E. Henry, of East Brady, Secretary-Treasurer; J. H. Painter of Kittanning; J. W. Gagne of Philadelphia, and Harry Burkett, of Greensburg, were elected as members of the executive committee.

Four Horses Stolen.
UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—Two men raided the pasture on Levi Brown's farm near Continental No. 3 last night and stole four of the most valuable horses on the place. They also visited the barn of Albert Brown but took nothing.

KILLED IN WRECK.

Disaster at Beaver Falls This Morning Charged to Negligence.
BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Conductor W. G. Wagner of McKeesport, was killed, and four foreign workmen were seriously injured this morning in a collision of freight and work trains.

It is reported that Wagner, who had charge of the work train, failed to protect it with his flagman and the freight train came around the curve at full speed and was unable to stop in time.

FREDERICK VIII CELEBRATES TODAY

Third Anniversary of His Ascension to the Throne of Denmark.
Beloved by Subjects.

SPECIAL TO THE COURIER.
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—The third anniversary of the accession of King Frederick VIII, was celebrated as a public holiday throughout Denmark today. Flags fluttered from public and private buildings and many pictures of the King and Queen were displayed. During the day deputations from societies throughout the kingdom called upon his Majesty and presented addresses of congratulation.

King Frederick has enjoyed a successful rule during the three years that have elapsed since he came to the throne. The love and respect that he has ever enjoyed among his subjects has increased, and today he stands in the foremost rank among European rulers in point of popularity.

The splendid mental and moral qualities of the King were well known and universally admired before he came to the throne. Since he was called upon to succeed his lamented father, the beloved King Christian, Frederick has displayed a remarkable versatility and a knack of interesting himself in all that concerns his kingdom and its people that has surprised even those who knew him best.

WHO FILLED THE SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL.

Sheriff Begley Entertained a Varied Class of Prisoners During His Term.

During Sheriff W. C. Begley's term in Somerset county there were 255 prisoners and 162 day laborers committed to jail. Ten were without any occupation. The other avocations of life represented are as follows: Railroaders, 7; stone masons, 7; carpenters, 6; brickmen, 6; painters, 4; bricklayers, 4; butchers, 4; plasterers, 3; housekeepers, 3; machinists, 3; farmers, 3; blacksmiths, 3; coal dealers, 2; motormen, 2; moulderers, 2; jewelers, 2; nurses, 2; boiler makers, 2; and one each of the following: iron worker, manager, clerk, bartender, steam fitter, sheet roller, fireman, physician, hotel keeper, plumber, boarding house keeper and watchmaker.

CLANSMAN SUIT IS NOW ON TRIAL

R. W. Singer, Manager of the Colonial Seeks to Recover \$200 for Cancelling Date.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—The entire morning before Judge Van Swearingen was taken up in the suit of R. W. Singer, manager of the Colonial theatre in Connellsville against George H. Brennan, manager of "The Clansman" company. The Clansman was billed to appear at the Colonial theatre April 4, last, but the date was cancelled. The play appeared at the Soloson theatre instead of the Colonial and Singer began suit to recover \$200 damages. The case was concluded at noon when it went to a jury. Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

A verdict of \$187.00 was returned for the plaintiff.

Case Settled.
The case of Catherine Mickey was settled while the cases of Adaline Provan and of George W. Williams and others were continued.

Charter Granted.
A charter has been granted the Springhill Furnace Presbyterian Church.

THIRD-CLASS CITIES.

Formulate Demands For Presentation to Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—The committee of third-class city collectors concluded drafts of the bills suggested for the Legislature by the recent convention of third-class cities, at Altoona, at a meeting here yesterday. It was decided to ask for a State appropriation for the relief of cities and boroughs, which are required to erect sewage disposal plants or to establish new sewer systems in the interest of protection of streams.

Other bills prepared relate to plumbing regulations in cities and boroughs, which have sewer systems; taxation of corporations, real estate for local purposes; enlarging rights of municipalities in franchises for public utilities and for magistrates to sit in place of mayors at hearings. The bills will shortly go before the Legislature.

FIERCE ATTACK MADE ON LEWIS.

Delegate Says His Organization in Bituminous Field Did Much Harm.

HE OR LEWIS MAY RESIGN.

Haggerty Says If His Affidavits Are True, Head of Mine Workers Should Step Down—Organizers Should Work Under Local Officers.

United Press Telegram.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Delegate Haggerty started war on President Lewis today at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. He made serious charges against the work of the President of the organization in attempting to organize miners of the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania.

"I will prove my statements by affidavits. If I fail I will resign from the Mine Workers," provided President Lewis will resign if they prove I am telling the truth," said Haggerty after making charges that National organizers sent into the bituminous fields of Western Pennsylvania by Lewis merely worked to undo what has been done by local organizers.

"That is untrue, and Delegate Haggerty knows it," said Lewis, and Haggerty challenged his statement.

The discussion came up on a resolution providing that National organizers should work under local officers and not Lewis.

"Lewis has it in for the officers in this district and is trying to make their work a failure," said Haggerty.

ONE CASKET FOR
REMAINS OF FOUR.

Children Burned to Death in Dunbar Blaze Interred Yesterday Afternoon.

DUNBAR, Jan. 29.—The last and rites over the remains of the four unfortunate children of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kendall, who lost their lives in the fire which destroyed their home early Wednesday morning, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services being conducted by Rev. L. M. Munroe, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. G. C. Miller of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. D. E. Miner of the Methodist Protestant Church. Rev. Francis W. Perkins, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, sang two beautiful solos by request of the family, entitled, "Face to Face," and "A Little Sunbeam," while the choir rendered "Abide With Me" and "Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Rest." The services were very impressive and not a dry eye was seen in the large congregation which filled the auditorium and Sunday school room of the church.

The white casket which contained all that was left of the four little children was completely covered with flowers. The public schools sent two handsome bouquets of carnations, one from the brick building and one from the frame, while the employees of the United Fire Brick Company where the father is employed, sent a beautiful set place, "Gates Ajar," while other bouquets were sent by their numerous friends.

The pallbearers were Elmer and Nelson Poltz, Bennett Tarr and James Smith. The public schools were dismissed at 2:30 and the children from both buildings attended the funeral in a body. Interment was made in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

Challenges the World.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Earnest Siegried the "German oak" threw three men in 13 minutes last night and today challenges the world.

JURY MAY GO TO POINT MARION.

Court Says If They Have Any Doubt to Make the Trip.

UNCOVERED PIPE THE CAUSE.

Councilmen Testify That the Pipe Was Not Exposed to Hurt Anyone But Plaintiffs Alleged the Opposite. Plaintiff Tells Story.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—The suit of Bessie Crouser against Point Marion borough is still on and indications are that it will not be concluded before tomorrow. The court stated this morning if the jury has any doubt as to the location of the telephone pole near the pipe which was uncovered, it will be sent to Point Marion, this evening to view the premises.

Point Marion Councilmen held the witness stand Thursday afternoon and gave their version of the pipe lines throughout Point Marion, and especially at the point where Miss Crouser was hurt. They told of the passage of the ordinance requiring the gas company to put the pipe lines underground. James Conn, President of the Council, testified that the ordinance "had no particular reference to this particular place."

One of the strong points brought out by the prosecution was that in the summer of 1906, months before the accident, an ordinance passed council requiring that the pipes be buried and that the pipe where Miss Crouser fell had never been put under the ground. Witness Thomas Phelan, for the plaintiff, had testified that he himself called the attention of Council to this particular point. The Councilmen denied this. President Conn, in his testimony denied that Phelan was present at the meeting when the ordinance was passed and Councilman Louis Dillinger testified to the same thing, but Dillinger, on cross examination, stated that he could not remember who brought up the subject in Council. The defense brought out in cross examination that "time" that though the ordinance had no particular reference to this place it covered it in a general way, being inside the borough. The Councilmen, however, denied emphatically that the pipe was exposed sufficiently to be of any danger for pedestrians. Conn stated that the pipe was a three-inch pipe and that at least one-third of it was under the ground. Dillinger testified that "not over half of it at the most" was exposed. Dillinger was Secretary of Council at the time the pipe ordinance passed.

It was testified that Phelan at that time was Street Commissioner and that it was his duty to notify Council of dangerous places throughout the borough.

Councilman William Stewart was also on the stand and corroborated what other Councilmen had said.

In direct examination of Miss Crouser she stated that she had been down town only three times between December 12, 1906, and April 12, 1907, the latter date being the time of the accident. When the Councilmen took the stand they thought she had been down town more times, than that and were given a memory test along that line. President Conn recalled five times he had seen her between those two dates. The first time he did not know the girl but on the second occasion his wife saw her and pointed out the girl to him, telling him she was Phelan's sister-in-law. Conn could not remember how she was dressed on any occasion. Councilman Stewart proved to have a still better memory and said he saw Miss Crouser down town six times between the two dates, giving time and places with considerable accuracy. He did not recall how she was dressed.

There was some controversy over the path beside the roadway. The Councilmen testified that there was no designated pathway and that most of the time pedestrians used the middle of the road. However, they stated, when the road was muddy they walked at the side where there was a kind of a path. They were positive, however, that the place where Miss Crouser fell was in no way dangerous to ordinary travel.

In the case of Philip Meegan against Michael T. Bell, an action to recover damages for the closing of a street in song property in Dunbar township, Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen granted a motion to deliver binding instructions to the jury for the defendant.

Attorney S. R. Goldsmith made a motion yesterday for a new trial in the case of E. Culver & Company against L. Raimondo. Mr. Goldsmith also made a motion to strike off the non suit in the case of Joseph Hamman against the Monongahela Railroad Company.

CONTRACT IS LET.

For The Building of Spur To New Coke Plant.

The contracting firm of Reagan, Lynch & Company secured an important contract yesterday. It is for the construction of a piece of railroad, about one mile long, from the plant at Thompson Connellsville No. 1 to the new Ralph plant of the Frick Coke Company. The contract price is not stated.

This piece of track will be an extension of the spur of the Monongahela railroad, now extending to the Thompson Connellsville plant. It is important from the fact that it constitutes part of the Frick scheme of development in the southern section of the county.

Five hundred evons are in course of erection at the new Ralph plant, and it will be up-to-date in every respect.

SURPRISE FORMER SUPERINTENDENT.

B. L. Berg Called Upon By Thirty Telephone Girls.

WAS GIVEN A FINE OAK CHAIR

Miniature Telephone Pole Was a Feature of the Gathering Which Had Been Arranged for the Former Tri-State Telephone Man.

B. L. Berg, superintendent of the Connellsville division of the Tri-State Telephone Company up until recently, was given a great and joyous surprise last evening when about thirty employees of the company, including the new superintendent, J. T. Knoda, the operators, linemen and other employees, assembled at his home on Snyder street during his absence. On his return home shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Berg was given one of the greatest surprises of his life when he was greeted and surrounded by his many friends who esteem him so highly. The affair was perfectly appointed in every detail, and was arranged by the employees assisted by Mrs. Berg.

Mr. Berg during his connection with the company won the esteem and respect of his employees and it was with the deepest regret that they learned of his resignation. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a very handsome golden oak chair with leather seat to Mr. Berg. A very appropriate presentation speech was made by C. Pierce, the wife clerk. As a souvenir Mr. Berg was presented with a complete miniature telephone pole. Suspended from the cross arms were ribbons to which were attached cards bearing very appropriate verses.

The card from the men bore the following inscription: "Good Fellow." "We appreciate in its truest sense the value of a friend as only a man can." The card presented the lady employees bore the following inscription: "A Friend." "It is with the deepest regret that we give him up to his new work."

Mr. Berg responded with a very short address in which he thanked his friends for their generous gift and their appreciation of his "friendship." The remainder of the evening was spent in "500" and other and music until late hour when a "bounteous repast" was served by Mrs. Berg. Miss Margaret Jean Berg, a daughter of the host and hostess rendered very beautifully a number of piano solos. Both Mr. and Mrs. Berg proved themselves to be very able and hospitable entertainers.

Those present from the surrounding exchanges were Misses Sara and Julia Malone of Dunbar, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Margaret East of Scottsdale, Miss Hopkins of Perryopolis, Misses Christine Graefinger and Helen Flenniken of Dawson.

FIRE STILL RAGING.

In the Big Sutra Tunnel of the Comstock Silver Company.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—Fire is still raging in the \$6,000,000 Sutra tunnel of the Comstock Silver copper mines. It may be necessary to flood all the mines the tunnel drains, causing millions in loss and a long idleness of the miners. Eighteen men were overcome with gas while fighting the fire. Several may die. The tunnel is 13 miles long, built 30 years. It was then considered one of the greatest of engineering feats.

Denies Liability.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—O. W. Kennedy yesterday filed an affidavit of defense in the suit brought against him by John G. Trimble and C. E. Miller, engineers, for \$365, representing services rendered to the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley railroad. Kennedy denies he assumed personal liability.

FINE RECORD MADE IN 1908 BY STATE CONSTABLES HERE.

Over 90 Per Cent. of Arrests Made by Them in Fayette County Resulted in Convictions.

WAIVED A HEARING.

Ed. White Does Not Have Wife Desertion Charge Tried.

Ed. White the Baltimore & Ohio engineer arrested for desertion and non-support on charges preferred by Josephine White, his wife, waived a hearing before Justice of the Peace W. P. Clark yesterday and gave bail for his appearance at court.

A peculiar feature of the case is that at the time of his arrest for non-support, White had just published a notice of wife desertion, announcing himself as not responsible for any debts she might contract in his name.

BASEBALL MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING.

Effort Will Be Made By Enthusiasts To Whip The Association Into Shape.

The baseball fans are beginning to awake from their season of hibernation and the prospects for the coming season have become an important topic for discussion in various quarters. Those directly interested in the team are working quietly to get things running and there will be something doing before many days.

A meeting of the magnates is scheduled for Monday evening at the Smith House. Everyone interested in the local team is urged to be on hand in order that a thorough discussion of ways and means may be held. Only seven attended the dinner meeting but no great effort was made on that occasion to secure a large attendance. Monday evening it is desired that as many as possible be on hand.

It is likely that a temporary organization will be effected at this meeting while ways and means will be discussed. The matter of a manager will be taken up but it is unlikely that any selection will be made for several weeks yet.

Indications point to a successful season. Charlevoix fans will be in line with a well dressed team and one that will make the others go to the limit to beat. Uniontown is the only lagard but the County Seat fans will hardly drop out of the circuit. Needless to say, the West Virginia towns will be strongly entrenched for a strenuous campaign.

ITALIANS CHARGED WITH BEING GRAFTERS

Town Officials of Messina Alleged to Have Been Holding out Relief Funds.

United Press Telegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Convinced that only English and American Relief Committees are honest the Italian correspondents of the London papers are urging that donations to earthquake sufferers be turned over only to those committees.

Charges of graft are made by the refugees against the native officials. Riots have occurred in Calabria because of the alleged holding out of relief funds. The mayor, town clerk and twelve prominent citizens of Messina are under court martial on graft charges of this character.

MERCHANTS BANQUET IN Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.

Ladies Auxiliary Will Serve Annual Spread This Year—Plans Well Under Way.

Chairman W. N. Leche of the Merchants' Association banquet committee this morning announced that the affair will be held on Lincoln's birthday in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building. The feast will be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

B. P. Wallace of the Association is in communication with a number of speakers but no announcement has yet been made except that the leading address will be made by M. O. Leighton, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey.

Girl Is Adopted.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—An order was made yesterday by the court permitting the adoption of Lillian Logston, by Sarah F. Riffe, of German township. The mother of the child is dead and the father consented to the adoption.

MANY FINES ARE COLLECTED.

During the Year 387 Arrests Were Made and Only 27 Prisoners Were Acquitted—Entire Troop Made 1,100 Arrests in District.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—The report of "Troop A" of the State Constabulary, stationed at Greensburg, has been completed and will be filed at Harrisburg within the next few days. The showing of the troopers stationed in Fayette county during 1908 was excellent and of the arrests that were made over 90 per cent. resulted in convictions.

Troop A, with 52 men and two oficers, made 1,100 arrests in its district. The fines assessed amounted to \$3,017, \$7,549 being collected.

The Fayette county totals made 387 arrests. Of these 27 were acquitted, 15 are now in jail awaiting trial and the rest were convicted. Fines to the amount of \$2,478.12 were assessed, of which \$2,209.12 were paid. Of the costs, \$655.22 was collected of the \$919.66 which were taxed.

There were 64 different charges made, covering practically every degree of crime. During the year only one trooper was injured on duty, Sergeant Paul B. Stout having been shot through the face at Republic on March 15 while assisting in the arrest of F. J. Christian.

Ten men are now stationed in Fayette county but this number has varied during the past year. Of the present detail four are at Brownsville; three at Masontown and three at Dunbar. The members of the State Constabulary have created a good impression in this section and the annual report bears out the contention that they are performing excellent service.

IMMIGRANT TRAIN GOES THROUGH TODAY.

Foreigners Are on Their Return to America—Majority Stopped in Pittsburgh District.

An immigrant train of eight coaches came in from the East this morning as a second section to the Duquesne Limited and was well filled with foreigners returning to this region. The train went through to Pittsburgh.

Since the business depression began more than a year ago the return of foreigners from the old countries has not been great and special trains carrying them to various sections of the country have been scarce.

It is expected that the train this morning will prove a forerunner to the rapidly increasing flow of foreigners into this country. Of the thousands of men and women who left the region when work fell off but a small percentage of them have returned as yet.

PRISONERS TURNED AWAY.

Westmoreland County Commissioners Refuse to Pay Jail Bills.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—Until the courts of Westmoreland county fix the amount to be charged, the county commissioners will refuse to pay bills from Sheriff John E. Shields for maintaining county prisoners. The commissioners have also refused to pay for the maintenance of prisoners committed to the county jail by borough officials. As a result train jumpers, vagrants and all charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct have been turned away by the jailers.

The commissioners are said to have learned that the county has been paying annually large sums for which the boroughs should have been responsible. The maximum rate of 25 cents a day has been charged by the various sheriffs. An Act of Assembly provides that the charges be fixed by the courts. The courts will fix the charges at an early date, but in the meantime many arrested for intoxication are escaping imprisonment, the borough officials being unwilling to sentence them to long terms in the borough lockups.

New Lawyer Comes.

A new attorney appeared on the scene last night when a bouncing baby boy arrived at the Vine street home of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Goldsmith.

Is Razing Building.
Contractor D. F. Girard this morning began clearing away the ruins of the old Haas Annex, which was destroyed by fire more than a year ago.

Wants Divorce
MONTGOMERY Jan. 29.—Eunice M. Ritenour brought a divorce action yesterday against Harry Ritenour, alleging desertion. The couple lived in Vandalia where they were married April 27, 1893.

<p>P. S. NEWMYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 305 and 306 First National Bank Building, Conneville, Pa.</p>	<p>H. A. CROW, General Insurance and Loan, Rooms 405-406 International Bank Building, CONNEVILLE, PA.</p>
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[Illegible header information]

1800—The Lincoln Centenary—1909 Lincoln as Legislator

Not a "Political Failure."
The Common People
Voted for Him—Lifelong
Contest With Douglas

By James A. Edgerton

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WHEN Lincoln was nominated for the presidency his few objects that he was almost without official experience, that he had served only a few terms in the Illinois legislature, and one term in congress and that he was practically a failure in politics, his course in congress having driven him into private life for many years and his radical sentiments in the debate with Douglas having defeated him for the senatorship. They also urged against him the fact that he had been beaten for senator on a previous occasion, making two defeats for one office. Many other things did they allege which seemed like very large obstacles then and look like very small ones now.

As for the charge that he was a political failure, a close examination reveals the fact that it was Lincoln's honesty alone which caused his reverses. In congress he was too honest to approve all the administration's policy regarding the Mexican war. When he ran for senator the first time he lacked a few votes of having enough to elect him and consequently threw his strength to Lyman Trumbull in order that a man at least part way right might be elected. When running against Douglas, Lincoln had the bravery to declare "the nation could not endure half slave and half free." This and other bold utterances lost him the senatorship, but gained him the presidency. Indeed,

other remarkable thing about Lincoln's legislative career is that he introduced few bills. The business of the average legislator is to introduce a whole series of bills he knows cannot pass, just as the business of the average legislator is to enact a list of laws that cannot be enforced. The fact that Lincoln kept free from the creation of surplus rubbishage of this sort is another mark of his unusual quality.

Outside of keeping his character and rising above the deadly bill introducing habit Lincoln's most conspicuous service in the legislature was in getting the capital removed to Springfield. When he entered the body it met at Vandalia. The removal struggle came a few years later, and Lincoln led the Springfield forces. Any one who has ever been through a county seat fight can arrive at some idea of a state capital war by multiplying one county by all the counties in the state. Nearly every city and burlesque hamlet in Illinois wanted that plum, and it took hard work and general ship to land it. Springfield's then consisted of a few houses and a large number of ambitions. For such a town to ask for the state capital exhibited gall of a high quality, but to capture it away from all the other competitors took executive ability and sleepless endeavor. The credit for the achievement was chiefly given to Lincoln.

One of the places in the race was Jacksonville, with the redoubtable

ing these bills. The purpose was good. It drew out of the right spirit—that of optimism and construction. The only trouble was that the Illinois legislature that early day were not high thinkers and had not learned how to wait. Lincoln never did know any thing about finance, either public or private. But he always belonged to the constructive side and placed the nation above self, and that is more than most untrained experts can boast. In his last two legislatures Lincoln was the Whig candidate for speaker, which made him the minority leader of the house. He was on important committees and was regarded not only as one of the most convincing debaters of the body, but, better still, as one of its most effective working members.

His service in congress did not begin till 1847, six years after he left the legislature. That it was so long delayed was not his fault. He tried to get in earlier, but there were too many other able and ambitious men in his district. As a result three or four of them had to take "turn about," and Lincoln's turn came last.

If Abraham Lincoln had remained in congress more than one term he would have become a leader, just as he had been in the legislature. It requires long service to gain prominence in either house in Washington. Mr. Lincoln was much more to the front than the average new member. He gained fame as a debater and a wit, his speeches were made campaign documents, he was soon known as the best story teller in congress, and he was winning his way in more solid and substantial things. Like most of the conscientious Whigs of his day, however, he was not in full accord with the Mexican war. Several great and good American statesmen have committed political bankruptcy by opposing some of Uncle Sam's wars. In this very struggle Thomas Corwin, one of the greatest stump orators in American history, prepared the oven for his political cremation. Nor was he the only one. Lincoln himself was forced out of public life for practically ten years. That he survived and was able to re-enter at all showed his hold on the people of Illinois. His district, which had been Whig, was changed permanently to Democratic. We preach and practice free speech in this country—except in wartime. This is one reason why the sooner war is ended forever the better. Any thing that prevents liberty of thought and expression is a false thing.

Lincoln's chief sin against the genius of the Mexican war was in the introduction of what were known as the "spot" resolutions. The reason he could not be forgiven for them was that they could not be answered. They put the administration in a hole, a situation in which no administration likes to be. The Mexican war is a period in our national history concerning which most patriotic students do not care to be too inquisitive. I generally try to skip it myself—not the fighting, I mean, but the causes that led up to it. The fighting was rather one-sided, but as I glow from our viewpoint. But as for the "spots," that produced it, why not talk about something else?

One of Lincoln's most common speeches in congress was that in which he exploited General Cass as a military hero. It belonged to the order of campaign stump speeches, but was good of its kind. The relation of campaign speeches to real oratory is about the same as that of campaign songs to real poetry. In fact, the average campaign as it has been conducted is a peculiar combination of mendacity, pettifoggery and barroom wit. This is its public aspect. The inside part of it would usually put somebody into the penitentiary if it were public. Cheap adulation of one candidate and cheap abuse of the other have been the rule. Fortunately we are beginning to escape from the worst features of the thing. In Lincoln's day they were at their height. That was not his fault.

The tool of campaign oratory he took as he found it and used it effectively. In this particular General Cass' speech Lincoln recounted his own exploits in the Black Hawk war. His manner of handling the subject showed a great and redeeming virtue—he did not take himself too seriously. To understand Mr. Lincoln both in this earlier part of his career and at a later period it must be borne in mind that in the last seven or eight years he was a politician. This was not of him as a White and later as a Republican. Nor should it be forgotten that Mr. Lincoln was a party man. He indulged on organization and on strengthening the party at every possible point. One of his reasons for opposing any alliance with Judge Douglas at the time Mr. Greeley and other influential Republicans were urging such a union was that it would disintegrate the party. In his candidacy for the senatorship and in both campaigns for the presidency he announced his fealty to the party platform. In fact, he gave a very short letter of acceptance, pointing to the platform as a sufficient declaration of his principles. When a candidate for president he not only made his voters of acceptance short, but refrained almost wholly from speaking or from giving a free political expression. Thus he eliminated his personal views as far as possible from the canvass and put the party's views into the foreground.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician, one of the greatest we have seen, but he was a politician for country and not for self.

The Greyhound. Various explanations have been given of the origin of the term greyhound, some authors claiming that the prefix grey is taken from Greek, meaning Greek, others that it signifies great, while still others say that it has reference to the color of the animal. In no other breed of hounds is the blue or gray color so prevalent, and consequently the last mentioned derivation seems the most plausible.

The Round-Up

A Romance of Arizona

Novelized from Edmund Day's Melodrama

By JOHN MURRAY and MILLS MILLER

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Slim had seated himself by the fire. He spoke to the boy as he would to a comrade.

"Can't you see?" the boy asked. "Polly, I wanted to make a home for her, and now she'll know me for what I am, a thief—a thief."

But buried his face in his hands, the tears trickling through his fingers, although he fought strongly against showing his weakness.

Slim rose and stepped to his side, laying his hand on the boy's shoulder. "Maybe she won't have to know. Buck's dead, and only you and me know."

Rud looked at the speaker in amazement. A lovely smile crept over Slim's face. "I'm going," he said, "to slip you a new deck an' give you a good deal. That was part of my money that was stole. I never come back at the county for it. Buck he's paid back his half. I'll let 'em all think it was the whole. I'll put in a thousand."



"Go ahead. Squeeze your hardware."

have at home that I was saving to buy in with the Triangle R in case I don't get ahead next time. So, Rud, I'm going to lend a thousand of this to you just to give a chance at that time home."

"You're the whitest man I ever knew," cried Rud.

"I reckon I can't colored, 'cept a little red wire on top," laughed Slim. He disliked any show of feeling by the boy over the offer he had made. "But I can't take your money," Rud protested.

"Yes, you can," assured Slim. "You pay it back when you get on your feet again. I'm going to take your word."

Slim's generosity overwhelmed the boy. "Take my word," he cried.

Slim laid his hands on the boy's shoulders. "Yes," he declared. "You've made your first bad break, but you've had your first lesson. And you ain't going to forget it," he added emphatically.

"And Polly?" he faltered.

"There ain't nobody going to tell her," Slim said sternly to Rud, he added, "You make her a good husband."

Rud seized the sheriff's hand, wringing it warmly. "I will, Slim; I will," he promised.

"The wait had been too long for Polly. She returned before Slim called her, saying, 'I'm tired waiting on you all. Haven't you finished up that business yet?'"

"Yes, ma'am; it's finished," replied Slim.

"Did Bud tell you about it?" inquired Polly.

"He told me. Seems like you two are going to get married."

"Ch-h-h," laughed Polly happily.

"Au, oh, say, will you stand up for Bud?"

"I reckon Bud can stand up for himself now with you to help him," answered Slim emphatically.

"Well, run over and tell the boys you're back," shouted Bud.

Slim took the hands of the young people in his own big ones. "I'm right glad you two are going to hitch up," he said. "I am dead sure you'll make a over-runnin' team."

Polly glanced shyly at Slim. "Bud won't mind if you kiss me," she hinted. Slim grinned sheepishly. In his embarrassment he rubbed one foot on his other leg. "Well, I ain't never—that is"—he stammered. "But, if you all don't mind," he boldly asserted after his bashfulness had waned. "I reckon I will play one little hot on the red."

The sheriff never did anything in a small way. The kiss he gave her full on the lips was a resounding one.

Rud took Polly by the hand and silently led her to the house. Slim sat down on a keg behind the fire. Taking some loose tobacco and a tin of rice paper from his pocket, he deftly rolled a cigarette and lit it with a brand from the blaze. With a sigh he removed his hat. He was the picture of dejection. For several moments he sat in deep thought. Then, with a deep sighing of his breath and a shrug of the shoulders, he cried: "Shucks! Nobody loves a fat man!"

When Polly told the boys in the corral that Slim had returned and was waiting for them at the new wagon they dropped their work and made for him with wild whoops and yells. Slim smiled as he heard them coming.

Show Low made a running jump, throwing his arms about the sheriff's neck. Parentthesis and Sagebrush each grabbed a hand pumping up and down enthusiastically. The others slapped him on the back. All talked at once, asking him the news and whether Jack had returned.

"Did you nip it up with the Paches," asked Parentthesis.

"Talk, damn ye, talk," shouted Show Low, "or we'll hang out your hide."

Slim shook the hands of his comrades in turn affectionately.

For each he had his own particular form of greeting. "No, boys," he said when the group became more orderly. "I ain't a-going to say a word till I see Mrs. Payson first."

Polly had ridden at once to the house to tell the joyful news of Slim's return to Echo, who hurried at once to the boys about the wagon.

Parentthesis sped her riding down the trail. "She's comin' now," he cried.

"Hoga," requested Slim, "would you mind holding off yonder a bit?"

The cowpunchers strolled over to the corralwood, leaving Echo to meet Slim alone.

"Where is he?" was Echo's tearful greeting.

"Well, ma'am, there's a man out yonder that's been through fire an' brimstone for you."

Echo started over the prairie. Then Jack was still searching for Dick. Slim had failed to find him. "Out yonder," she moaned, wringing her hands.

"Wait a minute," said Slim. "He says to me, says he, 'Break it to her. Slim; tell her gentle—an' if she wants me call, an' I'll come.' Ma'am, Dick Lane is dead."

Echo shuddered. "Dead," she repeated, "by his."

"No, no," interrupted Slim; "not that way. Indiana, Jack found Dick, an' the Indians found 'em both. When I come up with the soldiers from Fort Grant they was havin' the darndest mixup with the Indians you ever did see. Both men were bad buried, an' Dick—well, ma'am, I buried over him just in time to hear him say, 'Tell her I know she was true an' not to mind.' Then he gave a little kick of his breath an' dropped back into my arms."

Echo sighed. The tragedy of the desert was very real to her. In the many months that the two men had been away she had lived through it with them in poignant imagination.

"Great hearted Dick," she said. "I was not worthy of his love. And Jack—where is he?"

"Wait a minute. He wants to know if you can forgive him—if you will take him back."

"Slim!" was the only word Echo uttered, but the volume of love it contained told him everything.

"You needn't say nothin' more. I see it shinin' in your eyes," cried Slim.

"Jack! Jack!" he shouted. "You dernded idiot, come a-runnin'!"

Payson hurried up from the arroyo within which he had been waiting.

"Echo, I have not altogether failed in my mission. I have not brought Dick Lane back, but I hope I come from him bearing something of his loyalty and simple faith. If you ever can



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TOMORROW.

HER MISTAKE.

The Way It Was Explained to Her by the Clumsy Man.

Owing to the fact that the car lurched suddenly as he was passing along the aisle Bronson was deprived of his balance, with the result that in attempting to save himself from falling he clutched one of the shoulders of a handsome woman who had succeeded in getting a seat. Moreover, he knocked her beautiful hat away and with great difficulty avoided stepping on her toes. As he succeeded in recovering his equilibrium the lady turned toward him and said:

"You contemptible pup! I wish you to understand that I am not a lamp-post or a piece of furniture to be clung to for support. You ought to ride in a cattle train. You have no right to crowd in where you can tear other people to pieces with your big, awkward hands. You pitiful clown! You ought to be thrown out into the street. You are not fit to be allowed to go where you are likely to interfere with the comfort of refined people. You unmanly bumpkin! You deserve to be—"

"Excuse me, madam," Bronson managed to say, "you have made a mistake."

"A mistake?" the lady demanded, her eyes flashing with wrath. "What do you mean?"

"I am not your husband."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Exploiting the Antique.

A gang of swindlers arrested by the Toulouse police had for stock in trade a beautiful antique cabinet and a considerable stock of audacity. With these they took for a short lease, a historic chateau near Toulouse, installing a venerable old lady to play

the part of owner. Then they found a collector of antiques, persuaded him to visit the chateau and sold him the really valuable cabinet at a good round price. After the bargain was concluded they invited the victim to lunch, and while he was eating the meal the real cabinet was replaced by a perfect imitation, which the victim carried off with him. The swindlers, before their arrest, succeeded in selling their cabinet thirty-three times, at prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000.

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"Jack!" was her only cry.

learn to trust me again—if you ever can learn to love me!"—he said to Echo humbly.

"Don't be a dernded fool, Jack," blurted Slim. "Can't you see she ain't never loved no one else?"

"Echo, is it so?" asked Jack eagerly. Slim grinned. Going over to Echo's side, he gave her a slight push, saying, "Go tell him."

"Jack!" was her only cry as her husband unfolded her in his arms.

THE END

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The common people believed in Lincoln.

Investigation reveals the unusual fact that each of Mr. Lincoln's defects left him stronger, not weaker. He was building his political house on the rock of principle, not on the sands of temporary success.

For this reason the charge of official inexperience did not hurt him. It is all right to hold office if one at the same time can hold his self respect, but when he has to barter the one for the other he is not up to go higher. Long ready for a contest is greater recommendation to the people than long tenure of place.

Lincoln was twenty-three when he first ran for the legislature and twenty-five when he was first elected. That initial defeat, he often said after ward, was the only one he ever suffered in a direct appeal to the people. So much for the charge that he was "a political failure."

The common people believed in Lincoln. They voted for him at every opportunity. In this first race he got practically all the votes in New Salem, where he lived, although it was Democratic, while he was a Whig.

Lincoln was only beaten that time by people who did not know him. Never again was he defeated by popular vote. The only thing that enabled Douglas to win in the contest for the senatorship was a gerrymander in the legislature. Had direct election of senators then obtained Abraham Lincoln would have been told of Stephen A. Douglas, for Lincoln beat Douglas about 1900.

When Lincoln was in the legislature, however, the senatorial contest was nearly a quarter of a century away. He served in the body eight years. A supreme mark of his greatness is that he retained his honesty all that time. A man who can go through eight years of an average legislature and keep honest is worthy of higher things. And

Stephen A. Douglas as its champion. Poor Douglas! He was unquestionably an able politician and a man of unusual ability. Among the ordinary run of horse trading politicians he would have been pre-eminent. The only trouble with him was that he was pitted against a man. His was the fate of the politician when it meets the real thing. Lincoln beat Douglas in the race for a wife, in the contest for the state capital, in the campaign for the presidency and really in the canvass for the senatorship. For, while Douglas received the empty honor, Lincoln had the glory and the popular vote. The "Little Giant" had the shell of the senator, but the big giant had the most and the mile.

During Lincoln's legislative service Illinois was on the boom. The internal improvement mania was in full force. There was little or no money in sight, but the legislature capitalized the great expectations of the future and appropriated millions. The world has never seen such exuberant finances as the legislators of a new state. Ordinarily they have not enough real money among them to start a small country newspaper, yet the large and generous way they mortgage the future and give away the people's substance makes Wall Street look small and conservative in comparison.

It must be admitted that Lincoln was about the leader of this sort of boom legislation in Illinois. He wanted to be known as the De Witt Clinton of the new commonwealth. Some unkind critics have said that he came near to being his John Law, but that is not fair. True, that early extravagance did almost bankrupt the state. But who could have foreseen the panic of 1837? The people demanded these internal improvements, elected their representatives on that sort of platform, and in the legislature itself there was practical unanimity in pushing

route from Villefranche for Gibraltar was thrown overboard by the heavy roll of the vessel and drowned. The body was not recovered.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world. — Frederick Douglass

embarked for New Haven, Conn., the home of the Olenoye,

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